PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY, BY THO. T. BRADFORD. FOR DANL, BRADFORD,

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.] PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE

Printing Office at the old stand. Mill street. TERMS OF THIS PAPER: For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid before the end of 6 mos ? 00
within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-fice.

ADVERTISING. \$15. Longerones in proport

> For the Kentucky Gazette. THE YOUTHFUL GENIUS, ON HIS DEATH BED.

By E. G. DELMON, Esq. Day's dying glory mantled on the clouds, And in the deep cerulean above, The sun light delicately sparkled like An angel's gorgeous wing! How beautiful! Forth from the window look'd the dying youth, The whose immortal harp thrill'd, musical, As tones that dwell within the golden vales Of Paradise;—and, as he cast his eyes Along the purple drapery of heaven,
Twas thus he gave his sad thoughts utterance.

Farewell! to the charms which shone on my youth,
And seem'd to mine eyes the sweet emblems of

They are vanish'd and gone, like meteors bright, And nought now is left but the darkness of

In visions no more, that, on history's page, My deeds should go down to the next coming Must this proud name of mine be buoyed on

high, Which childhood had fancy'd would soar to the No more, oh! no more shall bright chivalry's

Enkindle this heart with a valorous flame! No more can the poet now charm with his rhyme— His verses must fade 'neath the footsteps of time;

And the proud plume of war no longer must O'er the victim—consign'd to oblivion's grave! The form of my lov'd one no longer will be, The star that had guided to fame's silver sea!

earth with its mantle of sweet mossy green, And the birds that enrich with their music the Shall no more be witness'd or heard with de-

Day itself will, to me, be transform'd into night Oh! death, horrid death! let, let! me but stay.
Till the deeds shall shine forth which in embryo

lay:-Let but my name become famous in story! Take me, then, wreath'd in a mantle of glory Twas the fiat of fate -death cannot be kind,-The last word of Genius was cast to the wind.

For the Kentucky Gazette. RIDING ON A RAIL. High on his rail the flagrant culprit rode,

And bore aloft his arms distilling mud. ILLIAD TRAVERTIE. Some "down east" folks have raised the voice, And loudly they complain, That we the western valley boys

Are rude and savage men:
They say they reckless are of life,
Whole hecatombs impale; Now slaughtering with the bowie knife, Now hanging on a rail.

These worthies wish to raise a laugh, For tricks fantastic fam'd: Yet more their labour lose than half, Our honor still unstain'd. That we make revel sport of life, Is all an idle tale, But if a husband beats his wife, We ride him on a rail.

'Tis true, to Lynch's code we lean, But Draco's we deny; When villainy uncheck'd is seen, Our court the case will try; The quirks and quiddities of law, O'er justice oft prevail: In our indictment there's no flaw-We ride him on a rail.

'Twere well ye wise men of the east, Bewhiles to try our plan: Switt justice sometimes is the best, The eldest law of man, If he you place in trust do...
Or in his duties fuil,
Just pull him gendy by the sleeve,
And ride him on a rail.
THE CRACKER.

Mountsterling, July 2, 1838.

REMARKABLE FACTS. Christianity began its progress at Je-

rusalem. At the expiration of forty days after the death of Christ, it numbered about one hundred and twenty followers. immediately after three thousand, and soon after five thousand more; and in less than two years, great multitudes, not only at Jerusalem, but throughout Judea. Mo. slowly at Mecca, where he had no estab- direction of Chief Justice Shaw, Mr. the seventh year, when he was compell- was sixty days imprisonment in the comthe ascension, Christianity, without any bia, Persia and Mesapotamia; not merely the London Stock Exchange, has lately

loss of all things, even of life. Not to its and Boston. flattery of the human character; for it explicitly declares, "xcept a man be miners who have come from the mines born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Not to any license given to nounce the State to be more abundant in sensual indulgence; for the language of gold than any other that has been found let him deny himself and take up his cross daily, and follow me." Not to the hopes shall enter that defileth." Not to a blind were men of distinguished talents and enlightened minds; and all who cordially embraced it became men of virtuous character. We then repeat the question o the infidel-Why did the religion of elers, &c. in this country. one who was publicly executed between two thieves, of one who was without friends, withot power; a religion which flattered no one; which required selfdenial and self-renunciation, and offered no reward in the future world but holiness-why did it immediately pervade the city and region where he was thus executed, and, in a little period, all the surrounding world? If the infidel attributes it to miracles merely, he renound ces his infidelity. If he admits that it was owing to the inherent evidence of its truth and its Divine origin, he does

The following letter and endorsement were drawn from the patriotic individuals whose names are subscribed thereto by the solicitude of a mother for the welfare of a son. The request made by Mrs. Grotjan was appropriately and feelingly answered- and the commentary of Gen. Jackson on that answer, is admirable: Louisville Adv.

the same. And if he denies both, he as-

serts a far greater miracle, in the pro-

gress of Christiantty, under these cir-

cumstances, than any, or than all those

which he disowns .- [Selected.]

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON'S SENTIMENTS ON RELIGION.

Your affectionate mother requests that I would address to you, as a namesake, something which might have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run. Few words are necessary, with good dispositions on your part. Adorc God-reverence and cherish your parents-love your neighbor as yourself,and your country more than life; -- be just, be true--murmer not at the ways of Providence, and the life into which you have entered will be the passage to one of eternal and ineffable bliss; and if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regard-Farewelll.

THOS, JEFFERSON. Monticello, Jan. 10, 1824.

Although requested by Mr. Grotjan, set I can add nothing to the admirable advice given to his son, by that virtuous patriot and enlightened statesman, Thos. Jefferson. The precious relic which he sent to the young child contains the purest morality, and inculcates the nob'est sentiments. I can only recommend a rigid adherence to them. They will car ry him though life safely and respectably, and what is far better, they will carry him through death triumphantly; and we may humbly trust they will secure to all, who in principle and practice adopt them, that crown of immortality described in the Holy Scriptures.

ANDREW JACKSON. PHILADELPHIA, June 9th, 1833,

Sentence of Abner Kneeland for Blasphemy .- There was a large concourse of people in the supreme court this morning, to hear Mr. Kneeland's senteuce .hammed was three years occupied in He came into Court, attended by his making fourteen converts, and those too wife and family, and a number of female of his own family: and proceeded so friends. The bench was full, and at the lished religion to contend with, that in Wild, the clerk, read the sentence, which ed to flee to Medina, only eighty-three mon jail. Mr. Kneeland made no remarks men and eighteen women retired to Ethi- on the sentence, and was immediately opia. Within a century from the time of removed to prison .- Boston Transcript.

aid but that of preaching, pervaded not merely Syria and Lybia, Egypt and Ara-stand that a gentleman connected with Asia Minor, Armenia and Parthia, but a visited the gold region in our Southern large portion of Europe. Islam, on the States, with a view to the employment for some of those wines was half a dol-

until it achieved it by the sword; and have been somewhat neglected during when it ceased to use the sword in mak- the embarrassments in the money maring proselytes, its progress was at once ket during the past year. The gold rearrested. We then ask the infidel-to gion commences in Virginia, and extends what was this remarkable progress of south-west through North Carolina, a-Christianity owing? Not, certainly, to long the northern part of South Carolithe rank or power of its Author-he pass. | na into Georgia, Alabama and Tenuesed the greater part of his life in obscuri- see. The mines in North Carolina and ty, working as an artisan, and the resi- Georgia have been extensively worked: due as a wandering teacher, and at last but those of Virginia have within a few was publicly exected as a malefactor. years attracted much attention. The Cul-Not to the learning or influence of his pepper mine in Culpepper county, Bookfollowers: they were fishermen and publer's mine in Buckingham, and the Wallicans. Not to the aid of government: ton mine and Tripple Fork mine in Loui for both Jews and Romans were banded | sa county, Virginia, have been found together to destroy it. Not to the hopes very rich in gold. The State of Virginia of wealth, honor, or power; for its author has been very liberal in granting charters 1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; thee wery frankly told those who became his for Mining Companies, and a large pormonths \$4; six months \$7,50, twelve months world;" and taught them to expect not been taken not only in Virginia, but in merely contempt and persecution, but the Virginia, but in Philadelphia, New York

It is a fact, not generally known, that it was, "If any man will come after me, on the Globe. By a statement published in a American Almanac, in 1832, (from the New York observer,) it appears that of sensual heaven: "Into the city nothing | the weekly product of all the Gold mines to the United States in 1831, was \$100,credulity; for many who embraced Chris. 000, or five millions of dollars annually. tianity during the two first centuries, being more than the product of all South America and Mexico. But a small part of the Gold is sent to the United States Mint. By far the larger part is sent to Europe, and considerable is used by jew-

> POLAND. The celebrated O. P. Q. in his last let. ter from Paris, published in the N. York Express, says of ill-fated Poland-

I must just say a word to-day before I close my letter, about poor Poland and little CRACOW. If the English and French governments were not the most immoral, owardly, selfish, and wretched adminis trations in the world, Poland would at this moment have been an independent kingdom, CRACOW would have been liberated from the night mare or death shade "protection" of the Northern powers .- Some late letters from Poland and Cracow, which I have seen and read, have made a very great impression upon my mind, They narrate, 1st. That every month the poles are sent off to the Caucasus army against their will; 2d. That every month some small remaining vestige of former Polish independence is destroyed. 3d. That every month some new attack is made on the properties of the Nobles, and the peasantry are made to feel that they are indeed slaves. 4th. That not only no promise is held out of amelioration -- but the Russian Government are perpetully insulting the Poles with the appellation of Russian subjects. 5th. That there is no chance of the Poles put in possession of the small ven being portion of liberty formerly enjoyed by and 1815; and 6th. That the situation of the relatives of those who took part in the events of 1831 has become so intolerable, that the Polish ladies would prefer emigration and poverty as domestics and menial servants, to remaining where they are. But Lord Durham's mission failed! and so he is sent to Canada!!

As to CRACOW-The last news from that city is equally sad. Its promisednay guarantied independence is at an end. The Diet has been told that its true policy and duty is to leave ALL to the magnanimous and glorious protectors of

ASTONISHING PRESERVATION .- The Boston and Surgical Journal states, that on the 29th of May, a child in Boston, aged three years, swallowed an open, tor. toise shell handled penknife, with a steel blade, the handle and blade measuring two inches and five eighths, which passed safely through the intestinal canal in fifty-one hours. The child did not appear to be in the least disturbed by the presence of the instrument, nor is there any reason for supposing that the stomach or bowels have been injured in any manner, by the rapid progress of an open sharp blade through a tract of intestines of eight times the length of the child's oody .- Dover Gax.

TALLEYRAND, the Minister of all the eigns in France for the last half century, has a provision in his Will that the memoirs of his times, written by himself, are said to be very extensive, shall be published, but not until thirty years after his death. We should like to see them a little sooner. They contain mysteries probably that but few are acquainted with -- secrets of an astonishing nature.

ENORMOUS PRICE OF WINE .- At a late sale of old wines in Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Butler, at auction, some of the rices were enormously high. Fifteen Demijohns sold at \$155 each, one at 150, seven at \$137, &c. The whole amount of the sale was upwards of fifteen thou sand dollars. The estimated price paid contrary, had no considerable success of capital in working the mines, which lar per wine-glass of the usual size!—Ib.



[By Authority.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE

[Public.-No 32.]

AN ACT to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan, at Milwankee, with those of Rock river, between the point of intersection with said giver of the lake divi-Koshkonong, all the land heretofore not otherwise appropriated or disposed of in those sections and fractional sections, which are num-bered with old numbers on the plats of the public surveys, within the breadth of five full sections, taken in the north and south, or east and west tiers, on each side of the main route of said canal, from one end thereof to the other, and reserving the even numbered sections and fractional sections, taken as above, to the United States; and the said land, so granted to aid in the construction of said canal, shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of the said Territory, for the purpose aforesaid, and no other: Provided, That the said canal, when completed, and the branches thereof, shall be and forever remain, a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same: Provided, That said main canal shall be commenced within three years, and completed in ter years, or the United States shall be entitled to receive the amount for which any of the said land may have been previously sold, and that he title to purchasers under the Territory shall

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That so oon as the route of the said main canal shall be definitively located and established, agreearitory, inco: porating the Milwaukee and Rock river Canal Company, approved January fifth, 1838, it shall be the duty of the Governor thereof to transmit a plat of the same, shewing its ermination, and its connections, with the sec nscorners of the public surveys, to the Comsisioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, under the direction of the President of the United States, th particular lands herein granted to said Territory; and shall cause duplicate lists of the same be prepared from the plats on file in his of ce, one of which he shall transmit to the Go enor of said Territory, who, or such other per-on or persons as shall be appointed for the urpose, under the authority of the Legislature of the said Territory, or of the State which may be erected out of the same, after the admission such State, shall have power to sell or con vey the whole, or any part of said land, at a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and to give a title in fee simple there for, to whomsoever shall purchase the whole or

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the al them by virtue of the treaties of 1814, ternate sections and fractional sections which and 1815; and 6th. That the situation shall remain to the United States, agreeably to the first section of this act, shall not be sold for a less sum than two dollors and fifty cents per

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in eference to the provisions of the first section of this act, where a section shall be divided by the oute of the main canal, such section shall be grant) as being on or towards that side of the line next the larger portion of said section, ascertained by reference to the mile lines and corners of the sections, and the land and water Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when

ever the Territory of Wisconsin shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the construction of the sai Cracovian freedom—the governments of canal, or such part thereof as may not have been already sold and applied to that object. under the direction of the l'erritorial Governs ment, shall vest in the State of Wiscon he disposed of under such regulations as the Legislature thereof may provide, the proceeds of said canal, or of such part thereof as may no have been completed; and the State of Wisonsin shall be entitled to hold, in virtue of the grant hereby made, as many shares of the stock of the said canal as shall be equivalent to the aggregate of all the sums of money arising from nett proceeds of the sales of the said lands. and applied to the construction of the canal, Rock river Canal Company to the contrary notwithstanding, and shall be entitled to the same dividends on said stock as any other stock holder; and in the event that the said State shall make no other adequate provision for pur-chasing out the residue of the stock of the said canal, the dividends of the State stock hereby acquired, and all other proceeds of the sales the lands hereby granted, shall constitute fund, and be applied to the extinguishment of he claims of all other stockholders, until the entire stock vested in the canal shall have been equired by the State; after which, and afte said State shall have been rein bursed for all the expenses incurred out of her own prop er funds in the construction and repairs of sai canal, no other tolls or charge whatever, for the use or navigation of the said canal shall be levied, except to such amount as may be required to keep the said canal and the works appur the collection of the tolls and the superintend no part of the said lands shall be sold for less than two dollars and a half per acre, nor any sale made until after three months' public no tice thereof, and to the highest bidder; but in case such price cannot be obtained therefor within five years from the first sale attempted Territorial or State Legislature of Wisconsin

to reduce the minimum price of said lands. SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the ble to the United States, and for the payment

into the Treasury thereof, of the amount of all moneys received upon the sale of the whole or any part of said land, at the price at which the same shall be sold, not less than two dollars and London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars. moneys received upon the sale of the whole or any part of said land, at the price at which the same shall be sold, not less than two dollars and itty cents per acre, if the said main canal shall not be commenced within three years, and com-pleted within ten years, pursuant to the provisons of the act creating said canal corporation. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in order to render effectual the provisions of this act, the Legislature of the State to be erected

purpose of securing a better price for the lands hereby granted, and expediting the construc-tion of the said canal, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin may borrow upon a pledge of the said lands such sum or sums of money as they may think expedient, and defer the sale of said lands, or any part thereof, until such of said lands, or any part thereof, until such of said lands. time or times, not exceeding two years beyond for the cure of deafness that ever came under the period of completion of said canal, as they my observation. I know nothing of its commay deem excedient; and for such sum or sums as may be so borrowed, and applied to the construction of said canal, the State of Wisconsin, shall be entitled to such interest in the stock of aid canal as shall be equivalent thereto in amount, and the interest so acquired shall be subject to all the obligations and restrictions provided in the last section of this act.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, entitled an act to incorporate the Milwaukee and Rock river Canal Company, subject to the preceding modifications and to the following pro-vision: that, in estimating the principal sum and interest to be paid by the said Territory, or the future State of Wisconsin, to the stockhold ers of the said cabal, a credit shall be given to the Territory or State for all dividends received by the said stockholders prior to the extinguishment of their interest in the said canal, in the mode provided by the twenty-third section of

the said act of incorporation.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That Congress may, at any time until said Territory shall be admitted as a State, prescribe and legulate the tolls to be received by said company nd after said territory shall be admitted as a State, the Legislature thereof shall possess the like power: and said act of incorporation is hereby approved, subject to the modification

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the ecretary of the Treasury shall reserve from sale the lands probably falling within the limits of said grant, and the lands which, by the first ection, were reserved to the United States, until the said canal can be located and the lands selected as contemplated by this act, and no pre-emption right shall attach thereto.

RH. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

JAMES K. POLK. Speaker of the House of Representatives Approved, June 18th, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

SEGUINE'S ACOUSTIC DROPS; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

DEAFNESS. R. JOSEAQUIM SEGUINE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after time experience of twenty years in the application of the remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities. or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from and this medicine being intended to ac particularly in such cases, has been a successful medium of cure just in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service i factories, the firing of cannon, &c.; and of ma y such we have certificates of cure. But Dr does not hesitate to assert, that a large ma jority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause.-In all such cases, either recent or of long stand ing, whether in the young or aged, this medi cine will exert a happy influence, and the great est relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after ever other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetables of the most nnocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effects will strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief:

DIRECTIONS. First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has become hard; and if so, use an in jection of soap and warm water; or, if neces ary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the ar, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.

London, August 27, 1830. This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguine intimately for some years. His character, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is mexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the reat efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops y those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical pre-paration on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed.
W.M. BECKWITH, JR.

Prebend of Westminster Aboey. London, June, 1832. Dr. Joseaquin Seguine having imparted to us the secret of his composition known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouning it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, ut highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness

arising from cold.
Signed, J. TAYLOR, M. D. THOS. DAVIE, M. D. J. ABERNETHY, M. D. WM. HUNTER, M. D. To Dr. S. Segune.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you

of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation of my hearing was caused by cold taken after an attack of fever, which left me in a condition in which you saw me some two months since. I have now complete- Reporter insert.

Wade Park, Somerset, May, 7, 1836. Dr. J. Seguine, - Your Acoustic Drops have effected wonders on my son. Having, during the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles, and find him so much benefitted, that I am induced to send or admitted out of the territory now comprised in Wisconsin Territory, east of the Mississippi, shall give their assent to the same by act to be oly pa-sed.
in my son's case. Please deliver them to the bearer, John Simonson, who is provided with money to pay for them.

With great respect, HAMPTON WADE.

Manchester, June 10, 1836.
I have used Dr. Seguine's Acoustic Drops in HENRY GALE, M. D.

[TRANSLATION.]
Lisbon, January, 1817. Dr. Joseaquim Seguine submitted to me his medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to me that it is a good preparation for the pur-pose. Dr. Seguine's private character is such as must entitle him to the greatest respect and confidence wherever he is known.

LOPEZ FIGANIERE,

Pres't Medical Academy.

NOTICES OF CURE. Mrs. Sarah Harnoastle, of Islington, afflicted with deafness, said to have been caused by the discharge of a gun near her ear, was permanently cured by the use of one bottle.

George Hearsted, of Paddington, was early subject to a discharge from one ear, which resulted in total deafness on that side. The use

sulted in total deafness on that side. The use of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that o inconvenience results. He continues its use.
RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane, ecame gradually so deaf as to be unable to ear a full orchestra in their loudest perfornances. He was relieved by one bottle so as to be able to hear indistinctly, and was permanently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMSON, of Richmond, ecame deaf after a severe attack of inflammation in the head, and was cured by the use of

Miss Louisa Vincents, of Turnham Green, aged 17, was suddenly attacked with deafness arising from severe cold. She was cured by he use of two bottles.

The names of hundreds of others might oe given, were it of any use except to swell a list already large enough. The best proof is in the use of it, which is recommended to all

CAUTION. In purchasing Seguine's Acoustic Drops, observe that every bot tle of the genuine is accom-panied by a lithographed copy of the following certificate, with Dr. Seguine's fac simile signa-

To the citizens of the United States of America

London, January 6, 1837. This is to certif, that I have appointed Mr. Robert D. Hart, of the city of New York, my gent for the sale of 'Seguine's Acoustie Drcps, with the power to appoint agents throughout he Unsted States and Canada. He is also authorized to furnish it to the poor gratis, at his discretion, provided the person applying shall produce a certificate from the nearest magistrate, or minister of any church, that the apolicant is a person of good character, and too

poor to purchase a bottle. Signed,

Signed,

J. SEGUINE, M. D.

In order more perfectly to guard against counterfeits, Dr. Seguine has prepared a large antity expressly for America and Canada, with an entirely new labels, wrappers, &c. See that the agent's name is on the outside wrapper

of each bottle. Price \$1,50 per bottle. ROBT. D. HART, No. 437 Broadway, Gen. Agen for the U. States.
May be had also of P. Burnett, New York,
Chemical Hall, No. 35 Sixth Avenue; Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of William; and at No 22 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

The Agent received the following letter in recom-mendation of this valuable medicine: BALTIMORE COUNTY, May 8, 1837. Mr. Robert D. Hart-When in New York, me three weeks sine, I bought of you a bottle of 'Seguine't Acoustic Drops' for the cure of Deafness, telling you at the time that if I found any benefit from its use I would inform you, and if otherwise, I would publish it in the Baltimore papers as an imposture. I have found so much benefit from them, that I am induced to send for six bottles, which please sond to care of J. Taylor & Sons, where I will get them. My case is of ten years' standing, and I have uffered much from a rumbling in my ear, which is nearly removed.

s nearly removed.

I subscribe myself, with pleasure,
Your friend,
A. ICHESON.

The above is sold by D. BRADFORD,
It the Office of Kentucky Gazette, Le.

March 8, 1838.—10-tf.

Blue Lick Springs.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of atronage extended to him during the last waering season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful orings during the approaching season.

He has made several very material improve-ments and alterations since the last season, all aving in view the comfort and convenience of is guests.

He deems it scarcely necessary to promise that his TABLE shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LI-QUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be

BOARD, per week, \$8 00
Per day, (less than a week,) 1 25
Notes of all solvent Banks will be receiv m visiters, from the States where they

April 4, 1838.—14-tf

RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c. UST received, a small lot of LONDON CLUSTER RAISINS, Do. SOFT-SHELLED ALMONDS, Do. ZANTE CURRANTS.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. orter insert.

June 27, 1838. — 26-3t

Mentucky Gazette.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., July 6th, 1838. Gentlemen:-Your letter requesting a copy of the Oration I had the honer to on the 4th instant, for publication, has been received. While I fear it can lay no claim to the merits which you have been so kind as to ascribe to it, nevertheless ! yield the manuscript to your disposal. Through you, permit me to express my warmest thanks to those you represent, and be assured that I am in nothing more sincere than in subscrib-

Your friend and servant, JNO. C. ROGERS. Messrs. B. F. GRAVES, Committee BENJ. C. BLINCOE, Lex. Ky. WM. VANPELT.

ORATION.

Citizen Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens:

Hallowed ever be this day, which gave birth to American Independence. The wheels fof time have borne us onward, until we have sixty-two years to swell the past of our existence as a free and independent people, without leaving any other trace of our progress than that which is marked in our increasing prosperity and happiness. On this day 1776, our venerable fathers, proscribed as rebels, and surrounded by difficulties, dangers and death, with firmness and courage unprecedented in the history of man, proclaimed their freedom from the allegiance of any earthly power, and "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to defend and preserve the liberty which cost them so much blood and treasure, the anniversary of which we now celebrate,

All nations have set apart days for

rejoicings and festivals, in commemoration of some great event either flattering to national pride or productive of national prosperity; and we have assembled to refresh our memories of the glorious deeds that gild the pages of our history, and to renew our gratitude and admiration for the departed patriots, who announced to an astonished world their determination to throw off the shackles of British bondage, in the midst of a dangerous and disastrous war, with a coolness and calmness worthy of the heroism of storied times. It is well that in the celebrated Congress of '76, there were men super ior to the prejudies of the age-men whose perception of what was good and great and glorious, was the inspiration of nature. The character of these men: the nature of their arduous exertions in the great struggle in which they had en gaged; the philosophic scorn with which they regarded the presumptuous paradoxes of hereditary and irresponsible power; their devotion to their country and their enthusiastic love of rational liberty, are all displayed in the eloquent paper you have just heard read. Never was human nature more triumphantly vindica ed-the principles of natural justice and the rights of man more accurate. and justly defined, or the character of

tyranny more perfectly exposed. The immediate causes of the separation of the Colonies from England, are familiarly known to all; and in taking a retrospective view of the world, the retion and change have followed each other in quick succession, from the first organization of government, throughout a long roll of ages, and have printed upon the political history of mankind a broad and bloody impress. The crime, misery and suffering of human nature, which have been witnessed in the field of revolution, are placed in awful and heartrending contrast with the mildness, moderation and sublime energy of characeye that does not glisten with the fire of dominion in the government of the counolden times, and whose the bosom that does not throb with emotions of pride and patriotism at the remembrance of the constancy and patient suffering endured in the defence of those civil and religious privileges, which it has pleased a kind Providence to bestow on maa, and which we now enjoy? Contending with an unequal force in numbers and discipline; destitute of supplies and exposed to the inclemencies of a rigid climate; naked, cold and impoverished, this little band of patriots, inspired with that enrapturing love of freedom which arouses every energy of the soul to "deeds of high resolve and noble daring;"fought with a bravery and determination that crowned their efforts with a glorious success. The most splendid military achievments, like other great actions and striking occurrences, excite only a temporary and short-lived admiration, when they leave no lasting results affecting the paosperity and happiness of nations; after passing away as the breeze that bore their tidings, and are blended indiscriminately with the countless my riad of things of the past that are with ering and mouldering under the veil of time. - But such is not the fate of ours. Of all the revolutions that have ever involved this earth in one wide sea of crime and suffering; enriching plains with carnage and the bleaching bones of patriots; dyeing banners in human blood, and raising up warriors from the fields of conquest and victory for the admiration and wonder of the world, there are none that shall be longer remembered and cherished, or the same of the heroes of which shall burn as a brighter and purer light to illuminate the path to that verdant summit of glory, from whence so many rays of dazzling brilliancy are reflected. than the American Revolution, by which she achieved her independence and her

trace the course of events, with their cleared the political horizon of the gath- prison, the crime and folly is all her own; circumstances and connections, which ering cloud of kingly prerogative, and her own vices have rivetted the chains led to this great epoch in the history of dispelled the despotism which had so long around her neck; her own ignorance has man; to call before us the scenes in which lowered over and oppressed the people. | barred the dungeon, and in that dungeon our ancestors played so nobly their England at last claimed to be free .- She she will forever remain, if she waits for parts; to investigate their characters and had dethroned a king and made a propi- vice to give vigor to her limbs, and sumotives; to compare what was with what tiatory offering of his blood to the spirit of perstition to roll back the gates of her is, and thence endeavor to infer the fulliberty. But her Divinity asked not, or living sepulchre. Look, too, at Spain ture, is both profitable and pleasant, and wished such a sacrifice. The result was and Portugal, that are still convulsed will enable us to keep constantly in view as might have been anticipated, when with civil discord, and who can hope the great objects of the founders of our we reflect that the multitude was unpre- ever to see rational liberty existing there, government, and those high duties to the pared for so rapid a transit from tyranny while the license of the throne is fed by performance of which, we are so loudly to freedom; and no sooner had the shouts the corruption of the people-where and earnestly invited by the spirits of of the mob around the scaffold of malice or envy daily points out some inthe mighty dead.

Now that time has shed its mellowing kept Europe in ceaseless and violent agitation during the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and they cease to come our species in the middle or dark ages with modern writers, and elicits the symproductive of civilization and liberty. was made during this period of universal gloom. The arts and sciences were splendor of antiquity would have perishvigilance of the clerical order, who warched the fitful flame with the dehaughty domination, interposed the sanctity of the mitre to shield him from opsult is not at all asthonishing, as revolu- pression. The feudal system was admirably adapted to the maintenance of un limited power, and while it fenced around the few with insurmountable barriers, the many were reduced to unqualified recollected the fate of Hamden and Syd ment, where the popular will is the su- iron arms of despotism for repose -of the shall stand, and long after the blaze of on and dependence. But whatmay acquire from the degradation of a country they chose for their retreat of public virtue or vice which prevails and St. Helena, excite envy in the mind of truth and freedom upon the now bepeople, there is a recuperative energy in seemed particularly fitted for the nourish among them, is the standard of governtime assert its supremacy. This was the source of the power of the clergy, ter displayed in ours; and where is the and enabled them to usurp unbounded try. But in order to maintain this great ing influences and corruption of power, no enjoyment in influence, it was necessary for them to

make a display of their knowledge .-Hence, with the ascendancy of the clergy, letters slowly revived, and the powers of intellect they exerted were caught by reflection and gradually extended. The world was comparatively dark and void, and chaotic confusion prevailed; but as the sun of science slowly lifted itself above the horizon, its light nounced that even their retreat was not tion, formed one of the happiest and best was shed around, until blazing forth in to be held sacred. meridian splendor, its genial influence was felt throughout the globe. The power of the privileged classes under on the monies of the people without the under separate and several colonial ruthe feudal law having been in part de- consent of their representatives, and lers, and the differences of policy resultmolished and the divine doctrine of equality breathed forth in the christian dis- representation was endeavored to be es- situation, made the idea of consolidation pensation having been infused into the tablished as a precedent among the repugnant, and justly then to regard the minds of the people, the middle classes steady and stern descendents of the fideratii feature of the Union as the great rapidly rose and assumed a prominent puritians. What! were the people of palladium of their civil liberties and talstation in society. - By this general dis- America, after toiling amid pestilence ismanic protector of their pecuniary insemination of intelligence, they became and disease-grappling with a savage terest and political prosperity. But if acquainted with their rights, and being and relentless foe and enduring priva- consolidation was disagreeable, now that ever inquisitive, began to enquire into tions and poverty to erect a temple to the war had ended and no interest rethe authority of their rulers.-At this civil and religious freedom, to be follow- mained to excite the entire energy of the propitious period the art of printing was ed even into their sanctuary by the mer- country, it was found that weakness condiscovered, which afforded the means of ciless hand of persecution and oppres- sequent upon an imperfect union was educating the multitude, and gave an sion? No! thanks be to the God that more immediately and palpably detriimpulse to intellectual improvement that heaped an ocean on Pharaoh's host, the mental, and that the government should no temporal power of the priesthood, attempt was vain, - They had brought be made more independent of the States. however well established or securely en- with them no "gold or jewels," like the The fact is, that out of the infinite array trenched, could withstand. Then came Ishmaelites of old; their only treasure of powers delegated to Congress, it was the reformation of Martin Luther, in re- was liberty, and of that their children unable to carry into effect treaties made ligion. The decided stand made by this would not be despoiled. Virtue had and agreed upon. The new constitution bold and eloquent man, and the unanti- raised her drooping head and thrown off supplied all these deficiencies and allayinfluence, taught men their power and and spread abroad in the land an eleva- large ones were willing to yield this view opened their eyes to the miserable weak. ted patriotism and a deep determin tion of the proportional representation in the ness of their spiritual masters. Thus to resist aggressions that could not be other branch of the national legislature; the Papal hierarchy, seated on the seven conquerred The thunders of the can- thus giving strength and stability in gen-

place to despair. They now turned their wing" over the land. Until then, liberin general totally neglected by the mass anxious gaze on the ray that was seen by will be but a hollow name, and the of the people, and all the wisdom and faintly glimmering in the western world. fall of a Spanish or Portuguese tyrant, ed and been immediately lost, but for the had continued through successive reigns their poignards in each other's bosoms; before they compelled our fathers to a - constitution will be but explosion and upbandon their homes and the endearments breaking of the elements of society, and votion of the early vestals; and when of country and friends, and seek an asy- the plunging of despotism into the gulf the feudal barons had nearly crushed lum in a distant and desert region. They below, but the summons for every shape the spirit of man by their rude and came with the principles of the reforma- of gloomy and frightful evil to rise on the tion and breathing the spirit of liberty, wing, and darken and poison the moral to brave the dangers of a land of which atmosphere of mankind. they had only heard in fabulous narrasessed no attractions, and an inhospitable virtue, how indispensibly necessary is it climate no terrors for them, while they for the success of those forms of govern | ror-and at last sinking back into the | below the horizon, but while the world ever factitious distinction physical power with almost an idolatrous devotion. - The themselves, it follows that the standard the powers of the mind that will in due ment of such feelings. The soil of the ment; and one of the strongest argusoul seemed here fresh and fruitful as ments that can be urged in favor of re the fertile fields whose spontaneous publicanism is, that their virtue must be bounty almost rivalled the productive- more cultivated than in any other form pose which peace and liberty always seness of Eden. Separated from the blight- of government. Our lathers could find the moral and intellectual faculties seem "Power's purple robes, or luxury's flowry lap." ed fashioned after the outline of the bold and prompted by their virtue and guided sublimity which characterizes external by their wisdom, which they obtained by nature. They had brought with them keeping the vigil of study over the pale books of Politics and Theology, from midnight lamps, went forward with the which they learned the natural rights of same steadiness of purpose that characman, and were enjoying them under sun- terized their course throughout the great ny skies in the fullest fruition of their struggle which they had emerged, and greatest anticipations, when it was an- regardless of ancient error and supersti-

throned a king for attempting to seize by the early settlement of the country now the principle of taxation without ing from the diversities of climate and cipated success with which he waged a the mourning vestments in which she ed the fears of the small States, by the war against talent, wealth and political had hid her repudiated face in the East, federal character of the Senate, while the hills of the Cæsars was shaken to its non, the thrust of the bayonet, and the eral, and by checks and balances of powfoundations, and the fragments of tempo- clang of swords, did not do more for the er securing the protection of local interral power, like those of the monuments achievement of our liberties, than the est. I need not, in addressing those who of the "palmy eays" of Rome, were moral revolution which had been effected enjoy its advantages, analyze and exhicrumbling into dust. The storm of re- long before the din of arms was heard bit the particular features of our consti-But if we can refer with pride to the volution now began to roll back from the on our shores. —Victories more bloody tution. Under its administration the coun-

unconquerable power of England, what it of improvement sought out the ruin of other people, in other times. But the liberty has diffused its divine and hear has laid down for man to follow. must be the glow of feeling experienced other establishments upon which to erect moral change had not preceded, and con | venly blessing among the people, with a deliver before the Volunteer Companies ancient story, or traverse the classic plode. The long and furious contesnts tells a doleful tale of the calamities and for them with the light and experience lar fury, which made the palaces of for near two thousand years. The inthey had obtained from mingling in the Europe tremble-ruinous as was the re- vincible truth taught by these examples unfortunate scenes that forced them from volutionary strife to the lives and for- is, that the price of liberty is wisdom, virthis unhappy and corrupt, but beloved tunes of many who fell victims to prin- tue and eternal vigilance. - They will country, to light up the torch which was ciple and patriotism, the honors of that not abide in the land of oppression where to dispel the gloom that had shrouded the eventful period are not without their use. vice and corruption must necessarily researches of able and wise men in their |-Like the tempest as it sweeps along | exist to enable the despot to revel in the generations, in the science of government, in its destructive coure - demolishing luxury of his own avarice, licentiousness. for six thousand years, and prove to com- alike the mansion of luxurious profligacy, and revenge. We need not go to the ing ages the important truth that man is with the dwelling places of the just and past for examples; there are living ilcapable of governing himself. The oc- virtuous-levelling forests and desolating Justrations of the fact. Italy, with her casional gleams which had been witness | fields, and yet sweeping away the threat | magnificent powers; her vivid susceptied before, were but the dreamy imagin | ening clouds that obscure the heavens, bility of character; her brilliant genius ings of the past, or the momentary blaze purifying the atmosphere and removing and imperishable fame, where every foot of the demagogue that dazzles without the local causes of pestilence that are of ground is the foundation for some monenlightening, and then is extinguished. silently but surely working a more ex- ument of the most illustrious supremacy To glance upon the past and briefly | tensive ruin; -- so the storm of revolution of the human mind; -- if she is now a Charles the First ceased to pain the nocent victim for the prison of the king, friends of order, than the welkin wreak- or the knife of the peasant-where the influence over the stupendous events that ed with "long live the Lord Protector!" crown habitually violates the legitimate Cromwell though a tyrant, was a wise rights of the subject, and the subject the and fortunate ruler, yet he had only time holiest ties of our nature; where govern. to teach a trembling world, that if kings ment is nothing more than a continuous up before us through the mist of passion, have a divine and hereditary right to scene of tyranny and oppression, and we are prepared to enquire how they rule, others may have at least the genius private life promiscuous passion and rehave affected the political and social con- to govern-when the people, willing to venge. Let the changes be as specious dition of mankind? The debasement of fasten on their own arms the chains of and gratifying to philanthropy as they Charles the Second, cried out for the res- may, the political suffering will only has been a fruitful theme of declamation toration of a more despicable and licen- deepen and grow darker, until personal tious tyrant than ever was his royal sire. reform comes to redeem the country; pathy of every generous and feeling This paralyzed every expectation of the until faith is more than an intolerant suheart; yet the discovery of the arts most | friends of civil and religious liberty, and | perstition - courage than midnight assasthe hope they had so long and fondly in- sination-virtue than confession to a dulged for freedom now fled and gave | monk, peace will never spread "its balmy The tyrant of the king and church but the signal for his assailants to bury

> But if the prosperity and happiness tive. The splendors of a throne pos- of communities in general depend upon whose memories they cherished premelaw? When a people really govern

of governments. The distinctive char-The British Parliament had before de- acter and feelings of the people, caused

philan hropic mind undergo, in turning pends, to the political degeneracy, court intrigues, ecclesiastical knavery, and moral degradation of Europe. Selfish philosophers say and argue as they please government, but the citizen of the United from the reflection, that our own governhave done much to establish the princioles of national justice in public transaction-to repudiate the punic faith from the art of diplomacy, and to introduce | should think I had not discharged the duthe same standard of simplicity and sincerity which generally prevails among men in private contracts. The noble telling you to remember that as citizens science of diplomacy, in which all the and as soldiers, as private and as public sublime powers of the mind are called men, patriotism and love of liberty def undisguised deception and treachery which will cause many ambassadors to ple that animated the bosoms and nerved national swindlers. The crowns and struggle for national justice and the rights conquests of kings appear paltry and in- of man, and which bore them through significant, when history has arrayed scenes of turmoil and suffering with a them beside the commanding virtues of manly dignity, that will cause their tombs renown than dominion over the earth and of all that was good and great. Posteriseas, ever gave. Does the afflicting tale ty, thousands of years hence, in turning of the delirium of France, in her first re- over the pages of history, will dwell with volution, in which the distinctions be- enthusiasm and delight on the bright conerated-and after many years of agony revolution, and whose names are graven and civil distraction-passing through on the tablet of fame, in letters of the scenes of unparallelled carnage and hor- mellowed light of virtue, will never dip ragic splendor of Marengo and Austerthat man is a stranger to the sweet re- rate the mild wisdom of Madison, and

cure to the virtuous mind. In celebrating this day, consecrated by the valor of our fathers, and looking to the rich inheritance of freedom we have received from them, we cannot help but feel pride and apprehension--pride for the past, apprehension for the future. Under the eternal principle of change, is our government destined to perform the political cycle of anarchy, military despotism, aristicratic monopoly, and then again to return to liberty, unprepared to enjoy and cherish it, when a few moments of wild and fearful anarchy are well exchanged for the long settled despotism that soon follows. All other people who have tasted of liberty, have accomplished it, and in the various phases of political society, as seen through these mutations, we invariably find that periods of public vice, have been periods of public calamity; while those eras of history which have been most celebrated for virtue, have uniformly been the most prosperous and happy. In examining the reigns of the great monarchs, who have lived, we sometimes find great splendor and power, and many evidences of prosperity; while the utmost profligacy prevailed in their courts, and to some extent among the people. But on looking back on the long record of the past, ages seem to be as hours, and if the decline of virtue has not been followed by immediate evil, we can now trace the connection on the great map of human affairs as distinctly as we can perceive the lights and shadows of the natural world. Without attempting to furnish detailed proofs of this position, it may suffice to refer to the numerous and almost ceaseless wars, which have spread their havoc and devastation over the face of creation, and which deserve to be ranked among the greatest evils of mankind. These have all been occasioned, perhaps, without a single exception, by Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired the violation of those principles of na in the neatest manner. tional law which the great author of the

victories of our fathers over the before haltar to the throne, and the restless spir- but not more glorious, have been won by | try has prospered with an energy, and funiverse, in the plenitude of his goodness?

In speculating on the causes of nations when we contemplate their wisdom and a trophy to the rights of man. The no- sequently her wisdom and virtue were profusion which, when contemplated, fills al decline, and in contemplating the fate virtue? For example and models of tion of the supremacy of the Pope had wanting to profit by the conquest. "The the mind with admiration. A little more of nations, it becomes our duty to notice their great qualities, the American youth need no longer to search the annals of vine right of kings to rule was likely to exa mighty change has come over the land, pects we resemble those who have lived lauds of Greece and Rome, or modern between Henry the Eighth and the Popes, abject condition of those countries, in and in what a short space of time has before us. Inhabiting as we do, what is Europe; but let them seek converse with in which was displayed the bold deter- which attempts have been made to de- that change been accomplished? The emphatically a new world, we have bethe illustrious heroes and statesmen of mination of the wilful and unrestrained vise governments on theoretical princi- Indian, with his barbaric pride, has long come familiarized with facts, which would 76, and they will find those from whom profligate on the one part, and on the ples, for the security of equal rights, since sunk into nothingness, and all that be wondered at elsewhere as phenomena. the best and bravest that ever lived and other, all the subtelty, ingenuity and The circumstances which attended the now remains to tell the searcher after After the lapse of but little more than bled from Marathon to Waterloo, might learning, of which the human mind is rise and progress and downfall of Rome the things of the past that he ever exist two centuries since the first settlement have learned the duty which man owes | capable - prepared the people by exper- - which led her from despotism to free | ed, are legends which unfaithful tradi- of our country, we seem but just on the his country. In a complication of diffi- lience and consequent courage to assert dom, made her mistress of the then tion has recorded. The products of a threshold of our national existence; vast culties they suffered no insidious show their civil liberties and wrest the scep- known world, and plunged her into the rich and luxuriant soil that now reward regions of unexplored territory yet lie of friendship to beguile, and no minis tre from the hand of his successor. Free- lowest depths of degradation, now furnish man's efforts, where a few years since around us; the active spirit of enterprize terial sophistry to entangle that wisdom dom of opinion had long sown the seeds a theme over which the philantropist can nothing was presented but a dreary is daily opening new avenues of wealth which kept watch on the tower of freedom at the midnight hour, and the strong dom at the midnight hour, and the stron and steady light of which penetrated and the revolution of Charles the First, by and sciences and literature; and we see the base of the Rocky Mountains; the with magic rapidity, and the limits of scattered even the darkness that hung which he lost his crown and his head, her doomed to wear the galling chains of noble and flourishing cities that every country, like the horizon, extend as we and over obscured futurity. It remained | Terrible as was then the burst of popu- domestic usupartion or foreign tyranny, where meet the eye, and our flag that is advance. So wide is the field of Ameriseen fluttering before the breezes of eve- can enterprize, that we have no time for ry sea, all proclaim that mind free and the formation of local prejudices and atunshackled, has presided over the scene. tachments, but all look to the union as Here public opinion embodied and en- the centre of liberty and happiness, which forced in law, waithes over all citizens are reflected by the states, as they without distinction, with the tenderest move on in undisturbed tranquility. Our solicitude, and in whatever condition government, is different in its principles they may be found, hovers around to min- from any that has ever been moulded ister security to their fortunes, their lives by the great lawgivers of antiquity. And and their characters. It protects the ship can we indulge the cheering hope, that of the merchant, though borne upon the the framers of our constitution, made bosom of foreign seas; the seed of the wise by repeated error, have at last dehusbandman, the studies of the student, tected the great arcanium on which the and the opinions of every man. None are adaptation of government to its propso high as to offend it with impunity- | er objects depends; and which will put a none so low that they cannot claim its check to the fatal career of the car of destiny. When we turn to the past, it What a painful revulsion does the would seem that the sun of liberty was fated to pursue its western course around from the contemplation of this scene, with the world, carrying with it the blessings public virtue as its firm foundation, and of science, virtue and religion to lands upon which its future destiny alone de- never yet warmed by its rays, and finally, perhaps, to shed its full glory on the same classic scenes that first glowed under its twinkling beams. But I still trust, that the wisdom of our fathers has arrestupon the incapability of man for self ed its progress; fixed its centre here, and planted under its genial rays the tree of States will not fail to derive pleasure liberty, which will expand and grow until its roots shall be watered by the dews ment, though so lately established in the of every land, and its branches afford a great family of nations, has given a new shelter to the oppressed of every country and sacred impulse to the cultivation of |-that our great political and moral exvirtue, and the developement of the mor | periments will be crowned with the most al and intellectual faculties of man. We perfect success, and the standard of truth, justice and liberty be established forever. And now, gentlemen of the militia, I

ty with which your kindness and partial-

ity have this day honored me, without

into action, in Europe, until very recent- mand at your hands the greatest efforts ly, exhibited little else than a system in your power for the promotion and preservation of virtue. It was this princibe regarded by enlightened posterity as the arms of our fathers, in the great our republican government, and which to be pointed to by the muse and the will secure for her a more imperishable wandering pilgrim, as containing the dust tween vice and virtue, were almost oblic. | stellation of patriots who fought in our courts and kings shall have disappeared litz, or the mournful grandeur of Elba forever, will continue to reflect the rays of the humble cottager of our country, or nighted countries that are groaning unone other emotion, save that sorrow for der the weight of despotism. While we the corruption of his species? If it does, cherish the triumph of Washington, veneliberty will find an abiding place among us. And though faction shall waste its furies on our heads, commencing at some remote corner of the land, and gathering strength and power as it moves onward in its course, like the billows on the ocean-though ambition shall lose its fiery roving, the altars of our political worship, even amidst the raging of the storm, the thunder's crash and the lights ning's blaze, shall yet remain unscathed. While we continue to regard our excellent institutions as a family arrangement, combining the interest of the state with the charities of social life, "we may confidently hope that the Eagle upon our banner which has careered over so many fields of victory, and whose gaze has been gladdened by the stars which have been lit up around him, beaming with the mild lustre of freedom, will never behold one dark spot on the broad blaze of glory in which he floats, but bear them onwards forever, the ever burning type and emblem of that union, which none but ourselves can put asunder.

DR. HOLLAND AS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER. Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store.

Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-14t.

Shell Combs Repaired,



HE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he as removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the

Corner of Mill and Short streets, Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-tf

Smallpox. Those having Smallpox at Mr. are two severe cases, but hopes are entertained several heavy associations about going into opby the Physician of their recovery. The disease has broken out at Mr. Patterson's, on the of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, who declines redeem-Russell road, about three miles from McCau. | ing the notes of the bank over which he preley's, where a black woman has it severely .- | sides; and it is conjectured, that the whole of A guard is placed at the house, and every pre- his specie capital will be transferred to Newcaution taken to prevent its further spread, yet York, to establish this new design! We are great apprehensions are entertained that others truly a strange and confiding people. in the neighborhood may be affected. We CITY SCHOOL. We are requested to must be pardoned for reiterating our urgent re- state, (which we do with pleasure) that there quest, that all who have not, will immediately will be a Public Examination of the classes, in the hear, take powdered sulpher, and resort to vaccination for safety. This is a du- this institution on Wednesday, Thursday and ty, not only to themselves, but to the commus Friday, 25th, 26th, and 27th inst. commencing

can be had is great purity at No. 28, Main street two doors below Brennan's Hotel.

"Every man's Geese are Swans, whilst his neighbour's Swans are only Geese."

We have noticed with feelings of deep disgust, the warfare carried on between the friends of the Medical Collage of Lexington, and the | Philadelphia banks a resumption of Lonisville Institute.

We have a clear recollection of the fact, although we are unable to recite the terms in which every professor of Transylvania University was puffed by the Lexington press on his induction to the chair which he was called to

Now, we would ask our brethren, if it can be Guard, possible, that the translation of Doctors CALD-WELL, COOKE, YANDELL and SHORT, from the Lexington School to that of Louisville, could have detracted from their merits or capacities, in the ratio to be inferred from some of the articles which have lately appeared in the Lex- specie payments on the first day of Au-

The matter resolves itself into this: That the public and the Medical Students have been hitherto humbugged, or there is now an attempt to humbug them. If Doctors Caldwell, Cooke, Yandall and Short were incompetent teachers, it must have been known by the faculty, at the time those egregious puffs were obtruded on the country, and those who perpetrated them, are responsible for all the injury that may have resulted therefrom. If those gentlemen were, as represented, fully qualified, their removal to Louisville could not have withdrawn from them the talents they did possess-and any attempt to detract from their reputation, thereby to destroy their usefulness, is a wanton attack, John Quincy Adams, that there was now which should not be encouraged by a magnani- nothing in the way of a resumption. His

pecial favorites with us; but we cannot bring tical correspondent. ourselves to believe, that they are less talented now-less qualified for the stations they hold, than they were when they filled similar situations in Lexington.

wituperations commenced at Louisville, is not satisfactory to us. It is true, the most scandalous and false statements issued from the Louisville press, against the professors in our Media only prevent them, but also the Philadel. cal School; but had they been treated with the phia banks from resuming, until he gets contempt they merited, would have recoiled through his cotton speculation, or until upon their authors. Such, however, was not the treatment they received. We at the time admonished our friends to desist from this in a manner not to be misinterpreted. course. Our voice was unheard-and crimination and recrimination has continued, until the to read a book for more than than years, consequently, although the essay on 'Nothing,' seemstand in no enviable condition.

ent chairs in the Lexington School, are filled and we presume correctly rapped our own with gentlemen, not surpassed, if equalled by knuckles, and those of our correspondent, in the any in the United States -- and upon the merit following article: of the professors, and not the detraction from other institutions, do we confidently believe zette will look into Fielding's Works, he will that the class for next winter, will be equally in the class for next winter, will be equally republished in his paper of June 28th. 'Such tant, a drum and persons shouting we large and intelligent, as any which has prece-

city papers, we have the following annunciation | paper . of the FACULTY:

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE and MEDICAL JURIS-PRUDENCE, by Jas. C. Cross, M. D. THEORY & PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by NATHAN and carefully guarded National Bank, and of R. SMITH, M. D. late of the University of free trade and equil rights to ALL freemen." Maryland, and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia.
OBSTETRICS and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHIL-

DREN, by WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS, by Thus. D. MITCHELL, M. D.

CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY, by ROBERT FETER,

native Kentuckians. Their high standing as the report that there were feelings of ascertain whether we were descending practitioners and lecturers, cannot be affected hostility towards the whites on the part rapidly or not, I directed my companion by the slanders of the Louisville papers, or their of the Creeks. "That a great number of to keep throwing ever small pieces of tisquandam associates in the School. The confidence of those who know them cannot be shaken by such stuff. And their adjuncts have a too true; and that there is a dissatisfac- downwards appeared to increase. We reputation founded upon a basis equally unassailable with any effect.

ed, by and with the advice and consent of the right with the Muscogee people; and cleared pieces of land being very small, Senate, Attorney General of the United States. until that is done, they will not consider and the woods very extensive, it was difall others, the opponents of the administration, to any disposition to hostilities, we know On coming within a short distance of express great dissatisfaction. We would ask nothing of it; neither has the first rail the ground, I found that we should be express great dissatisfaction. We would ask those grumblers to name the individual they heard any thing of the old woman's story I had fixed upon for the descent, into the would desire in his place. As a lawyer, Mr. questioned. As a talented debator, Mr. Clay could not speak disparagingly, for he has often measured swords with him in the Kentucky Leconsidering the late spring and the small upon the little branches. Grundy's legal acquirements have never been gislature, before they contended in the U.S. quantity of farming tools, as they ever weight was removed for a moment, the Senate. As an honest and honorable man, there had. The gentleman who was the origin balloon consequently ascended thirty or can be no doubt, for the breath of slander has not dared the slightest inuendo. Then why like for you to give his name, as we the trees it was carried two or three hundred to the trees it was carried to th this sensitiveness on the part of the exclusive know of none who has recently been in dred feet further. Several times I rethe Creek nation, who has been employ beated this, un it we had by our successive led for years in the emigrating of Indians; we leaps travelled over several hundred diately, by Casa. gal to fill the offices created by them? Or do and we, the undersigned chiefs, do de-lyards. My object was to keep jumping

they, in this particular appointment, recognise, clare the report of hostilities against the | along until the first opening in the woods | PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS. the defunct United States Bank, against which | ment. every HONEST MAN has cried SHAME.

If we are to credit newspaper accounts, unde, McCauley's are generally doing well. There the new banking law of New-York, there are

Our city continues in the most perfect health, City Council, constitute the Board of Examinnot with standing the excessive heat. Until it ers. The School will be formed in procession the worms away or entirely destroy shall be convenient for the citizens to visit wa- at the City School building at & after 8 o'clock, them. Perhaps you will have to perform tering places, we recommend a glass or two of a, m., on Saturday, 28th, and proceed to the Blue Lick water, to be taken every morning. It | Chapel of Morrison College, by 10 o'clock, at which hour an address on the occasion will be good cabbage. - Sum Reporter. delivered by Dr. Mitchell, Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Transylvania University. The citizens and the public generally are invited to attend.

Intel. & Obs. will please give notice.

At a meeting of Delegates from the specie on the first of August was recomthus announces the result:

BANK RESUMPTION.

Mr. Biddle left with only a Coporal's

The officers of the different Banks in Philadelphia met on Thursday Evening, when it was resolved, that it be recommended to the different Banks in the city and county of Philadelphia, to resume gust next, with or without the co-operation of the Banks, four only voting in he negative-viz:

The United States Bank of Pennsy!

Bank of Pennsylvania, North America.

Schuvlkill.

Thus the Philadelphia banks appear a state of open rebellion against Mr Biddle, whose assumption of authority we suppose has become at last intolerable. But this is not all; Mr. Biddle is found voting against the resumption of specie payments in utter contradiction to his declaration in his last letter to present vote is exactly in the spirit of the The gentlemen before named were never es- language attributed to him by our poe-

> "When all are ready south and west I may resume, if I think best."

The Western Banks had recommenda ed a resumption on the 16th July, with The apology for the course pursued, that the the usual conditions, that the other banks should agree to do the same thing; but we now apprehend that Mr. Biddle will not the voice of the people shall reach them

The editor of the Gazette has not attempted beyond Deer Creek, moving in an E. N. moulder with the body, but passing beyond the tand in no enviable condition.

We take pleasure in saying, that the differthe St. Clairsville Gazette his very properly.

Stars, they find a happy home, where there is freedom from sickness and sorrow and death—where there is no trouble and no troubler; and the St. Clairsville Gazette has very properly, a glass of wine to our friends below. Five

"If the worthy editor of the Kentucky Gagross plagiarisms should be rebuked.' 'A young nd inexperienced writer would blush to have From the advertisement published in the other | Fielding's essay laid aside with your waste

Mr. James H. Rawlins announces himself ANATOMY and SURGERY, by B. W. Dudler, M. | as a candidate to represent Scott county in the Professor, and J. M. Bush, M. D. adjunct lower house of the Legislature. He is "alike opposed to a convention and the late Subtreasury scheme." "In favor of a well regulated were at our greatest altitude, about a

From the Louisville City Guzette. THE WESTERN FRONTIER—the reported Indian hostilities .- Roley McIntosh | sequenty great care was necessary to and twenty four other chiefs of the Creek | bring down the balloon in the open fields. Nation, have published a letter in the My desire was to alight as gently as a Doctors Dudley, Cross and Richardson, are Arkansas Gazette, denying the truth of bird would descend to the ground. look up to the government for the fulfil- wards the last, so that we moved with the ment of the promises their agents have pieces of paper, or rather they appeared The Hon. Felix Grundy, has been appoint made. When that is done, all will be stationary in the air around us. The themselves fairly dealt with. And, as | ficult to descend on an open spot. that the white people must look out as woods. However, this was a matter of soon as the green corn is ripe. The little moment, as we should descend on

to see that Mr. Nicholas Biddle shall no longer too much love for their wives and chil- tween some trees sufficiently wide apart swindle the people, by a recissue of the notes of dren to cherish such an idea for a mo- to allow the balloon to be forced to the

> TO PRESERVE CABBAGE FROM feet of the ground, where we remained a WORMS.

A gentleman from North Carolina, who came to this State last fall, and who saw the cabbage in every part of the tate where he has been, almost entirely destroyed by worms, has furnished us with the following remedy against these destroying insects, which he says he has fully tested, and finds it never to fail: "So soon as the worms begin to make their appearance, which you will see by the wholes in the cabbage leaves about put it in a gauze bag, and go late of an evening or early of a morning, before the each day at 9 o'clock, a, m. The Mayor and dow dries and shake this bag of sulphur over every cabbage. This will drive this operation a second time. This remedy is simple, try it and you will have

The Buffalonian says that Bill Johnson has a brave and beautiful daughter. a girl of nineteen, who, alone in her boat, armed, as a pirite's daughter should be, seeks her father in his Island fastness, with provisions from the main

Here is romance in real life. Here, mended. Fourteen banks were repre- in this day of utilitarian philosophy, is a sented, and the New York Evening Post, genuine heroine-a "Lady of the Lake," as beautiful, as gifted, and more heroic than Sir Walter's."

Here now is an admirable opportunity for any brave and adventurous young man, who mourns over the matter of fact condition of the world, and curses his stars because he was not born in the age of chivalry, to realize the luxuriant dreams of his youth, and all the poetry and romance the world can afford. It is a chance that has not happened for sixty years past, and may not occur again for ages to come. True the adventure may possibly be short lived and ephemeral, but yet there is a possibility of its being an extraordinary and unprecedented one. Cleveland Advertiser.

ACCOUNT OF CLAYTON'S SIXTEENTH ÆRIAL YOYAGE.

To the Editors of Cincinnati Agreeable to what I had stated in my advertisement, I, in company with a lady, ascended from Cincinnati in a balloon, on July 4th, 1838.

About five minutes after six o'clock, P. M., the lady, (Mrs. Blake, of Cincinnati) and myself, took our seats in the car .-Every preparation necessary for our ascent having previously been made, we in a few moments took our departure from amidst the most crowded assemblage of persons I had ever witnessed. By a proper adjustment of the ballast, we rose in a manner the most pleasing-not piercing the atmosphere like an arrow from a bow, but rising at a rate so that we could gaze for a length of time on the pleasing of a Christian. Her last moments were cheer-countenances that were directed towards us. Long before the gay and happy crowd beneath had lost their power to attract our attention, the whole city, and their power to deprive death of its darts and the surrounding country for miles, with stings; and together with her many friends, be its variegated surface, came wi hin the limits of our horizon, and formed a scene clear, beautiful, and enchanting.

E. direction. Twenty-five minutes after 6 minutes of seven o'clock we passed about three miles to the right of Milford, New town, Batavia and several small villages were in view. Five minutes after seven could distinctly hear. Twenty minutes after seven o'clock, a few miles south of Goshen; we came within one hundred feet of the earth. Persons were running towards us in all directions, supposing we were about to land. By throwing over a portion of ballast, we again ascended, and in twenty minutes afterwards, we mile and three quarters The night coming on, the sun having descended below the horizon, we agreed to descend. The coun'ry in the part that we were now floating over, was thinly settled, and con.

an efficient officer, whose duty it may become, whites to be utterly untrue. They have presented itself. Soon we descended beground by bending the branches of the trees. We descended to within thirty few moments until the persons who were running to our aid, came to us, I then lowered the grapnel and cable rope to them, and in a few moments we were on terra firma.

Our descent we made about 8 o'clock, P. M. within a short distance of Mr. Bald win's farm, within half a mile of Blanchester, in the south west corner of Clinton county, Ohio, and about thirty-five miles from Cincinnati.

I would now state, that I had no desire to continue my voyage, by retaining the gas in the balloon, and ascending alone, as some of my friends had wished me to do. For it would have been ill treatment to my fair companion, to have left her far from home among strangers, where it was impossible to procure even a comfortable vehicle in which to return. In compliment to Mis. Blake, I must say that she proved herself throughout the whole voyage, a perfect heroine. She displayed no timidity when stepping into the car; she gized as we ascended, with admiration on the scene beneath, and at a great altitude, she stood up in the car without the least fear, and changed seats with me; and on appaoaching the earth, a time that was calculated to try her nerves, she exhibited no agitation, but on the other hand rendered me considerable assistance. I would also contradict a report that is now in circulation, that she has several times ascended from London with Mr. Green. It is false .-Herascent from Cincinnati was her first. She had long had a desire to ascend, and she considered that the gratification of

ration for her adventure. We were hospitably treated by Mr. Baldwin, who resides near where we landed. To the citizens of Cincinnati I would return my thanks for the liberal patronage that they, on this occasion, and at all my ascensions have given me

that desire would be a sufficient remuae.

RICHARD CLAYTON.

Departed this life on the 12th inst , NANCY GARRARD, infant daughter of Col. Thomas A

Bussell of this county.

DIED—At her residence, in Fayette county, on Toesday, July the 3d, Mrs. ELIZABETH MEREDITH, (widow of the late Col. Samuel Meredith) and one of the oldest and most respectable of the early settlers of Kentucky.she emigrated from Virginia to this land of promise near fifty years ago. She saw the country a dark and cheerless wild, and she liv ed to see it blooming and beautiful as a garden of roses. Her mansion was the home of the stranger; beneath her hospitable roof many a weary foot found rest, and many a way-worn wanderer sweet repose; and destitution was never sent sorrowing from her door. who knew her she was well beloved. alone can duly appreciate her memory. In her was concentrated all those virtues which distinguish, in so high a degree, the real Christian She was a faithful friend, a kind mother, an indulgent and forgiving mistress. She bore her prolonged and painful illness with a firmness and resignation that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Heathen philosophy .-She died in the faith and hope and confidence they watched at her couch, and by their kind ministrations, alleviated her sufferings; and as far as human aid could be extended, did all in dewed her grave with their tears, and embalm ed her memory with their sorrows. How calmaly ends the well spent life; so certain in its relear, beautiful, and enchanting.

Wards, its hopes are not bounded by the blue horizon, nor buried in the grave: nor do they habitations of the Sun, and the Moon and the Stars, they find a happy home, where there is where death cannot cast one bitter dart-where the soul and the body are alike happy, and and the like repose. On Elkhorn's beauteous banks her earthly remains lay buried. May she find favor before Heaven, and receive the

due reward of a well-spent life. Fayette co., July 15, 1838. In this city, on Sunday evening last, 15th inst. after a short illness, SARAH ELIZA-

BETH, infant daughter of Mr. James Wood. - At his residence two miles from Lexington, after a long and painful illness, Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER. He was one of the oldest of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; residents of Fayette county, having been born the beams in water tight barrels, and the so and raised at McConnel's station, about one and candles in strong boxes, of convenient s mile below Lexington,

MUSTARD SEED. LIBERAL price will be given for it. Apply at the Yellow House on High street, 4th door below Upper street, to N. BURROWES,

Or at the Store, North corner of the Market House, of CARTY & COOK. Lexington, July 11, 1838.-29-7w*

POCKET BOOK LOST. MONDAY the 16th inst. between the nours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and on the road from Nicholasville to Lewis's Ferry was John M. Hewett, of Lexington, A FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, conaining as far as recollected upwards of \$70 in small notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and other papers of value to the covery. and other papers of value to the owner. The finder would be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. John W. Trumbull, grocer, of Lexington, or with John M. Hewett, at Dr. Grabam's in Harrodsburgh. Harrodsburgh, 17th July, 1838.—29-3t

DR. S. C. TROTTER.

AS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house. Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

LOOK HERE.

WILL give DRY GOODS in exchange for 1000 pair coarse YARN SOCKS; 500 "fine do. do.

5000 Yards White, Blue, and Plaid LIN-SEY and coarse Blue JEANS,
If the articles are delivered by the 1st of Sept. All persons wishing to dispose the above articles, will call immediately.

T. N. GAINES. N. B. It is now time to go Eastward, and my sustomers will please call and settle up immediately, by Casa.

T. N. GAINES. July 12, 1838.—28tf

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1838.
EPARATE PROPOSALS will be receiv
ed at this office until the first day of Octo ed at this office until the first day of Octo ber next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be de livered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows: AT NEW-ORLEANS.

60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 20 bushels of good clean dry salt AT THE PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

240 barrels of pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of new white field beans 3500 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles

80 bushels of good clean dry salt. The whole to be delivered in all the month o April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th

AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS. 600 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 550 bushels of new white field beans 8800 pounds of good hard soap 4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles 200 bushels of good clean dry salt The whole to be delivered in all the month of May. 1839.

AT Sr. Louis, Missouri. 300 barrels of pork 625 barrels of fresh superfine flour 275 bushels of new white field beans 1400 pounds of good hard soap 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels of good clean dry salt. AT FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chie Mississipi river,

120 barrels of pork 240 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of new white field beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June,

AT FORT SNELLING, SAINT PETERS. 240 barrels of pork 500 barrls of fresh superfine floor 220 bushels of new white field beans 500 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the

Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. 180 barrels of pork 375 barrels of fresh superfine flour 160 bushels of new white field beans 640 pounds of good hard soap 1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles 60 bushels of good clean dry salt. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of new white field beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of tresh superfine flour 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 30 bushels of good clean dry salt The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839,

AT FORT BRADY, Sault de Ste Marie.

AT HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine. 120 barrels pork 240 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of new white field beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838

and January and February, 1839. AT NEW-YORK. Iz0 barrels of pork 240 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of new white field beans

1760 pounds of good hard soap 40 bushels of good clean dry salt AT BALTIMORE. 120 barrels of pork 240 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels new white field beans

760 pounds of good hard soap 40 bushels of good clean dry salt.

Note. —All budders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1839, and 1st March, 1840. The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less

one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding

ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received y measurement of thirty-two quarts to the

bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie du Chien and Saint Peters must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate 1 destination, by the 15th April, 1839. A fail- 1 ure in this particular will be considered a breach f contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time | 50 and place of delivery; and all expenses are to 50 be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the Department

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or dimininshing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and tract, on giving sixty days previous notice.— Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be cer-tified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of 20 inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks near-est the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option. Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S. July 12-28-t15 Sept.

Woodford County, Sct. TAKEN UP by Wm. Williams, House, ONE BAY HORSE, near-ly 15 hands high, 4 years old; no flesh marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to \$30 by James Edwards and John G. Masten, before the undersigned Justice of the Peace the 20th day of April. 1838.

BERNARD GAINES, jp.

For sale by 29-tdd

July 10, 1838 -28-31*

WINES, BRANDY, &c. DOZ Bottles MADEIRA—sun dry brands.

50 doz. Cognac & Champaign BRAN-DY, 20 do. OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, 20 do. do HOLLAND GIN. Just received by
BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. Reporter insert.

WINES

DOZ. BOTTLES-various brands 25 DEMIJONS, do do 5 QR. CASKS—Clay, Harrison and Mail brands, Just received direct from Madeira,

FASHIONABLE

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, June 27, 1838.—26-3t



Boot and Shoe Store. No. 35, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky. near-

ly opposite Brennan's Hotel, R. OWENS,

ATE of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, HALF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, from the manufacturing establishment of John Ward, of Philadelphia, which he will sell low.

He also manufactures Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES to order. He keeps none but the best Eastern workmen; therefore, his customers may rely upon having their work done well and fashionably. Call and see. Lexington, July 12, 1838-28-3t

HORACE E. DIMICK'S



CABINET WAREROOM, No. 6, Jordan's Row, Lexington, Kentucky. HE Subscriber respectfully informs the cit-izens of Lexington and its vicinity, that izens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for

For a description of the articles, and their ames, I will refer to the long advertisements f some Chairmakers and Upholsteress. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms

of sale favorable. HORACE E. DIMICK. Lexington, July 11, 1838 .- 29-tf

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentuc.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 16, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 18, 1838.

10 PRIZES OF \$2,000. SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$10,000 | 10 Prs. of \$200 10,000 1 do 76 do do 3,000 56 do 50 2,088 112 do 1 do 30 112 du 10 do 2,000 | 20 400 3,240 do 10 do

10 do

Tickets \$5-Shares in proportion. CLASS NO. 42, FOR 1838. To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 21, 1838.

300 15,400 do

50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS! Fifteen drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 tickets!-About one Prize to a Blank!-one fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Drawn Numbers!

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 50 Pr's. of \$220 Prize of \$35,295 10,515 50 do 200 do 60 do 5.000 100 4.000 60 do 150 60 do 3.000 120 2.500 60 do 100 do 60 do 2.250 60 2,000 60 do 50) 1.750 120 do 40 120 do 1,600 30 1.500 120 25 5.820 do 1,400 20 1,300 1,770 do 12 1.250 | 7,080 do 10 1.200 8,750 do 8 1,000 8,850

250 Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion

CLASS NO. 43, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Patterson, N. J. on Wednes-day, July 25, 1838. 20 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!!

SPLENDID SCHEME 1 Prize of \$20.000 | 155 Prs of \$100 5.000 63 do 50 3.000 63 do 40 126 do 2,500 do 30 do 1,526 126 do 20 1.000 | 3,780 do do 10 20 500 23,436 do do 250

Tickets \$5-Shares in proportion. CLASS NO. 44, FOR 1838. To be drawn Saturday, July 28, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$30.000 | 88 Prs. of \$150 63 do 100 10.000 do 7.000 63 do 80 do 63 do 5.000 70 do 4.000 do 63 do (0) do 3.000 126 do 50 2 165 126 do 40 1,000 | 3,654 do 20 500 23,436 do 200

Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion. A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, Lexington, Ky.



FROM LEXINGTON TO

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Mays-PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail

H. M'CONATHY, Agent. Lex., May 17, 1838.-20-tf.



REMOVALOF

HE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WARE-ROOM to JOXDAN'S Row, oppopresent, but he is enlarging it as fast as it suits his convenience; and it would not be a disa-greeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advan age of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

March 15, 1838.-11-tf.

KENTUCKYSTEAM HAT FACTORY.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD.

Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wnolesale purchasers who have heretofore beer in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Custo-

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts—they furnishing the wool or not -as best suits their

Received, Lexington, June, 1838 .- 23-tf

NEW GOODS.

Corner of Main and Limestone streets AVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WEAR:

ROSIN THE BOW:

A Splendid Maltese Jack, 14 hand high,

ILL Stand the present season at WestBROOK, the Stock Farm of THOM AS
SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexingand 5 east of Nicholasville, where can al-

PETER BROOKS, AN ALDERNEY BULL, [MILK BREED, ILL be let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.

Agent for Thos. Smith
March 1, 1838.—9-tf.
PEDIGREE OF THE BULL. "Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alder ney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was pur chased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross Bekewell Cœlebs, Holderness Admiral, Sir

(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD. August 20, 1837.

HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods.

being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the

T. N: GAINES

Jan. 4,1837 .-- 1-tf.

NOTICE.

AVING entered in partnership, tender there services to the public in the prac-tice of Physic, Surgery and Midwiffery, in he consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old acto him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-tf.

Prentiss's Pile Ointment. This invaluable preparation has cured thous ands: and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be in-curable, a single bottle will afford the most sur-

if resorted to in the commencemnt of the Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

NOTICE

THE Partnership beretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us hy note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them imme diately as further indulgence cannoe be given Persons having claims against us will please Persons having common present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire

GROCERIES, Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

UPHOLSTERING! Farniture and Chairs.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have endon, who is capable of doing every description

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Triuming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Esblishment, Limestone street, second door a bove the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see draw-ings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none n the United States.

JAMES MARCH. Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN. (LATE M'CRACKEN'S) Corne of Church and Upper-Streets,

HE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has the public generally, that he has aken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD. Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES,

WELL ATTENDED TO: And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crown-

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well comodated, on reasonable terms Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837-46-tf



STONE CUTTING

ton. Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares
Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the
season, July, 15.

ways be had the following articles:—TOMBS
and PILLARS or MONUMENTS, HEAD
and FOOT STONES; all made of first rate
material, and forstrength, durability and beauty, not surpassed in the west, and warranted to retain its original color and appearance. FANCY MARBLE TOPS for Sideboards, Ta-bles, &c., CHIMNEY PIECES, (fancy and plain,) PILL SLABS, &c. Also, DOOR SILLS, STEPS, PLINTHS, COLUMNS &c. I will attend to putting up work any distance under 20 miles.

MORTON ZIMMERMAN.

17-3m*

Jessamine co., April 26, 1838.-17-3m*

Female Cordial of Health.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicin ated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its efects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and and curative effects on female weak-

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by dis eases arising from local and genaral debility; and because they find no relief from the strenghening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted will all yield to the sovereing and infullibl effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the ob-structions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which ombines such innocent and curative virtues.
Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprieto old by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

T.M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS, WILL, in future, practice in association.
Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel. Lex., April 19, 1838.--16-tf.

WOOL CARDING, &C. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING AND WOOLLEN MAN-UFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation. ISAAC SPRAKE.

N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms. May 3, 1838,-18-tf.

OFREPEAL 40 OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

ITS EFFECT!!! HIS unpopular measure has been repeal-ed! and its cheering effects instantaneously felt throughout the entire community—diffusing joy and hope alike in the bosom of the Merchant, the Mechanic and the laborer. It may be truly hailed as the harbinger of BET TER TIMES, and henceforward our Exchanges will be tranquilized and the heavy tax on all in the shape of Discounts will no longer exist.

It also enablas us to afford a list of MAG-NIFICENT LOTTERIES for JULY—equal to any ever heretofore submitted. They are selected as our own Favourite Schemes, having in similar ones sold many hundred thousand dollars! and will do it again and again. We ask but for orders early to prevent dissappointment, when punctuality can be relied on at the OLD established Stand of

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

MIND THE NUMBER, 130.20 15 Prizes in each 25 Tickets

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Richmond Academy, Class 4 for 1838, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.



2,000 dolls! 1,750 dolls! 1,600 dolls! 1,500 dolls! 1,400 dolls! 50 of 1,000 dolls! 50 of 250 dolls! 50 of 220 dolls. 50 of 200 dolls. 60 of 160, &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 Wholes in this Grand Scheme will be sent for \$120.— 1st drawn number \$12-lowest \$6.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY; For the benefit of the Petersburgh Benevolent Mechanic Association, Class No. 5, for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.

CAPITALS. **容\$30,000!**给 10,000 dolls! 7,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,165 dolls!

25 PRIZES OF **\$1000!**50 prizes of 500 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 88 of 150 dolls! &c. &c. Tickets TEN Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$130. Packages of Halves and Quarters in propor

STATE OF NEW JERSEY LOTTERY For the Society for the encouragement of Useful Manufactures. Class, No. 2, for 1838.

To be drawn at Patterson, N. J. July 25, 1838. Splendid Scheme.

20 Thousand Dolls. Grah Jacob 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 1,526 20 prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS! 20 Prizes of 500 Dollars!

20 of 250, &c. &c. Tickets only \$5. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Ticks ets will be sent for \$75. Shares in proportion. S. J. SYLVESTER. 130 Broadway N. Y

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD, the public, that he continues to carry on Harrison J W the above business in all its branches, at his Haddix John Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

LARGE and superior assortment, for A sale at reduced prices, by
J. CHEW & CO. No. 52, Marble Front. Dec. 21, 1837.-51-tf.

GROODRIDS, WINDS AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term Jackson Sarah Ann of years, the Stores formerly occupied by Jackson Robert Jesten Amy M miss and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition Jenkins Elisha to his stock on hand—amongst which are some Jones Charles

WINES AND LIQUORS. He is daily expecting additional supplies, keene M cowhich will make his STOCK as complete and Keith F T lesirable as any in the city. He has made and is making arrangements to

Goods in his Line, Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHULESALE AND RETAIL

n lots to suit purchasers. He is prepared to do a General Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS. Goods consinged to his care will be disposed

of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual tacilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the Matthews Saml To the former patrons of the house he tenders his since thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence

for their interest, to merit and receive a con-BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837-51-tf.

Light House HE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutu-

I consent. The dcbts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. Spaulding Wilson for collection, who is alone authorised to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me. The LIGHT HOUSE establishment wil hereafter be carried on by myself.
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

Lexington, March 15, 1838. -- 12-tf FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

A LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING in the Post Office in Lexing. ton on the 1st of July 1838, which if not taken out within three months, will be

sent to the General Post Office as dead letters Allen John M 3 Allen O. N. Dr Allen John Allen Abijah Atwaten William Allen John G Jr Armstrong John Atchison Alexanfier Allender Mr

Buckminster E Y

Clinton David C

Christian George

Coleman Saml

Congquest Mary

Colpert Lewen

Cooper Ephraim

Cosby James

Curle Duddley

Curry William Church L Gen

Chapman A C

Colclazier James

Christopher David Corban John T Cropper T C Rev Chorren William

Chevis David

Boothe William J Baker Jehu Brown John Dr Baskin Robt F Barlow Liberty Baldwin B L Borne Marian Brady Eugene Brasfield William Bowers Samuel C Botts Mosses Baccus Elizabeth P Bates Thomas D Boone Anny Mrs Barstow Edwina Miss Bracknage L F Blair Ortha Jane Boordley William Brockman William Barnstow Miss Bryant Mr Benning A D Brown Preston Blauchamp Jesse Berryman Gilson Brookes William Bryan Morgan Bissell William C Bryan P M Brown James Bryan John Bowers and Casstle Bush Robt W m d Boyce Mantha Miss Boyd Hugh M Bredon Joseph Bachus Elizabeth Boswell Morrison Boswell James M Burton S Butler Hector Brown George W 2 Boyle J Tilford

Cardwell S Camble Ogle Camron Mary Carter J Calmer W T Clarke Alexander Clarke Calup Clarke George Clapp Melso C Challens Charles Chapman William Craig Charles F Craigg Lewis Clemants Thomas Carothers Lucretia

Daniel Ann M miss Dowming Salem Darnaby Edward capt Dillon Frances mrs
Danforth Albert J Dickson Joshua Dunn William P Dailey Benjamin Davis Malinda mrs Dunn Saml Dunlap Mary Jane miss Duffy Robert Dudly Jephthah Dr Darcy Peter Daizer Andrew Dunlap David Dunn Rebech Jane miss Darphin Thomas w Dorberty James Drury Redden Dollis Henry C

Eastan J Embry Martha miss Eves Lewis Everett Nelsen Ellis Williams Ennis Sarah miss Euling William Eldridge Arial

Falknor Harriet mrs Fitch N G Frazier Moses Francis Wilton Finn L & J Foster T Dr Foster Jack Farkner James B Flowers Margaret mrs Fary London Farquharson John Fisher Charles Funk James Fisher George D Freeman Jas T

Gatewood Mary miss Gilso James Gaugh T N Galaker Maxfield Gist W W Gilbert Maryet mrs Golloway Joseph Grady William Green Preston Gould Robt H Gray Mariah Gray James Gordon Gen W Groomes John Grugett B F Greeleaf William Guesse Ursulia Gross Henry Grubbs Joel

Hall William 4 Holtzleaw Peter Hall James Hagins Cassy G Hall J H Jr Hockady Samuel Howel James D Harkum Thomas T Hobson Henry Dr Hotchkiss Isaac Hawkins Thomas Hann W G Harte Thomas M Hardy Mary A miss Hughes & Campbell Hughs James Hughs Wm Hensley Mary mis Haley Wm Huse Betsy mrs Hunt James Huffman Mary miss Hunt John ir Hudson J R Harris Lemuel Hutchins Cynthia mrs Hawkins Elizabeth mrsHaden John Haley Harrison P Henes Margaret mrs Hite G W Herndon Frazier D Hewey Isaac Helena George Hopkins Robert Holtzman W F Howel Butler

Herrin James Herndon Thomas Hogin John W Howard W H Hurst Elizabeth miss Hughs Hugh W Jones William R Inskeep Joseph Jones William W Johnson James A Johnson Robert Johnson James

Johnson Mary miss Keller Eli Kenney W Keene M C miss Knight Cyrus King John Dr

Kellogg J A Kennedy Jane mrs Knight James Kenon Sally miss Livengston Robert F Law George

Liter John Lindsey John Linn Mary Lawler Michael Lee Edwin Master Long John Lequeux H MonsieurLoughery L Lumphins John F Livengston A M Moore George Marr Tazwell

Moore Alexander Moore Hannah J miss Marks Wm J Moore Solomen Moss Demas Maxley William Morse Mark Montgomery Mary miss Mullins C L 2 Martin James Maynard James M Murray Catharin miss Murry Eudley Mulhollen Charles Merrell Wilson Muller John Monsier McBride Wm Merrell Sarah B McClary John McCourt John McDowells McIsaac Isaac Miller Mikel McIrwine John McMahen Bernerd McMillen Wm Myres John McOnas William McPheters Charles H Hoore Thornton McIlwaine Andrew Moore John

Nichols Maryet mrs North Williams Nelson Washington Nelson Charles

Orr William

Outten Mathias Outten Warren Quirm H B

Patterson James Peniston Theadore Parish T M Parker Richard T Prather Sarah mrs Prather John M Parker Mary miss Pettis Harry Piatt Daniel S Parkes Wm G Price William Price John H Pritchard Richard C Porter W A master Pomeroy Phineas P Pullin William A 2 Perkins Wm Peggs W II Peebles Joseph O Peer James

Rockhill William Raney Theadosia Ransdall Mr Rogers Judith Ann miss Reed & Buchanan Reed William Rogers Thomas Reed John B Reynolds Elizabeth Reese Elenor mrs Roper L. L. Rossiter Julia miss Ritchee John H 4 Rawley Norbuck Richardson A M Riel Elizabeth mrs Runnyan Wm. Rust John Ross Thomas 2 Robinson Mary M mrs

Sadlen William Smith Beverly Stanton Jacob Shackelford James M Smith M Dr Sharp Riley Sharner John Smith Catharine mr Straws Stradford Stagg John P & Co Sprake Thomas Stewart T H Stone James Stone J B G Stout Ashton Showater Daviel Stewart James Stockton R G Southworth Jas W Dr Stevens John Smedley Morgan Scott Matilda mrs Schmidt Paul Smith Diobald Smith Joshua Spires Lawson Sullivan Harrison T Smith CJ Dr Swobe David E A B

Tracy Catharin G mrs Tucker William Twarts William Turner Nelson W Thompson Mason Turner Eliza Jane mrs Thompson Wm B Turner Wm
Thompson & Steadman Tunning Nancy mis Troy Edward Trotter Judith E mrs Trumble James Tisdale H L Dr Tubles Dr Senr

Underwood Spencer Vanbergh M Uttinger Joseph Uttinger Jacob Vaughn Robt W Vander Lippe H B

2 Wells Ann N. Miss Walker David Weed Lysander Walker Jackson Walker Andrew Waring N. E. Weigart Horace Wason Fleming Waddle Caroline B. Williams Philip Wanicken Marcus Whittaker Washington Warner Washin Sarah Miss 2 Wilson Washington Ward William Dr. Walling William Wayt John Willard Allen Wheeler John Wheeler Charles N. White John Wheelock Sarah S. Mrs White Mary Mrs. Watkins Ansiluin Wood William Webb John T. Wheeler George Wooding R. S. Wells Sarah Ann Miss

Young A. H. Young Richard Young Poladore Young Charles Young Ambrose M. Persons applying for any of the above letters, will please say, they are advertised.

JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M. July 4, 1838-27-3t

Tomato Medicine; A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL, S sold by Geo. W. Norton, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. Robert Peter, "
Daniel Bradford, " David A. Russell, Danville, "
T S. Barkley & Co. Paris, "
Applications for Ageneies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Western part of North Carolina and Virginia, may be made to
WM. C. BELL, GENL. AGENT.

Lexington, June 7, 1838. - 23-tf

MONEY WANTED. HE subscribers would respectfully call upon their frien's, whose accounts are due, to come forward and discharge the same by CASH, on or before the 1st July. Longer in-

dulgence cannot be given.

J CHEW & CO. Lexington, June 21, 1838-26-6t N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

Votice. SHALL apply to the President and Direct tors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky to has been lost or mislaid.
SABRET OFFUTT.

May 24, 1838-28-2m*

NEW GOODS. RAINEY & FERGUSON NFORM their friends and the public in gen-eral, that they are now receiving and open ing, at their old stand, No. 46, Main street, a

DOMESTIC mry Goods,

SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SALES Super Plain English Straw BONNETS CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock and every variety. Also, a handsome assort

INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER On hand, 5,060 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY, suitable for the Southern (vade. They will take in exchange for Goods, clear

Lexington, April 27, 1838. -18-3m Pissolution. THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between Penney & of decay in the teeth. CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be set

tled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm. J. PENNEY, GEO. CHAMBLIN. Lex., May 19, 1838. -21-tf.

STRAY HORSE.

OT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexing. ton, on Friday, the 8th of last

Rusty Black Horse, 4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode: inclines to poce or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.

MILUS W. DICKEY. my house. MI Oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf

Notice.

HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. Carty & Cook, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to Rust John

Russell Ellen J Y miss | me by note or account, will please call and pay t as early a day as possible, at the old stand. Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

HE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire SIOCK OF GROCERIES, Ard have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at eitheir Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr. ISAAC COOK.

Jan. 4, 1838.-1 tl. N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER, DUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor. J. A. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co. ept. 15, 1836--55-tf.

DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers, his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

july 19, 1837, 22-tf



JABEZ BEACH. A T his Coach Repository, has how on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and y fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest term; Any person wishing a Carriage of any descrip tion, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND

MARINE Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



HIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Grant & Wilson, " "
Wethers & Lamme, Cynthiana"
J. D. Thomas, Leesburgh, "
A. M. Barnes. Mt. Sterling"

HIS Country will insure Buildings
Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boars, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Facories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.

W.M. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, Directors. JOEL HIGGINS,

THO. C. O'REAR, H. H. TIMBERLAKE A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry. ALBAN STEPHENS, Surveyor. Lex., May 7, 1838-21-tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING. HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they tors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky to have purchased the well known establishment, renew a Certificate for one share of Stock in formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and my name in said Bank, the original of which has been lost or mislaid.

are now prepared to furnish all articles in their has been lost or mislaid.

The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its oranches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF BRO'VNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant em plnyment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprenti-ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND ces in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. Lex Sep 7.--53-1f

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT VEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA; SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cuta-BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH: A specific in Dyspersia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT: An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.
MONTAGUE'S BALM; A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by S. C. TROTTER At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

At his Drug Store, Chen, W. Norton, Main street. August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

CABINET WAREROOM.

No. 38, West Main street, Corner of Main Cross street,

[Successor to Bain & Top,]

AS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL; with every variety of

Summer Fashions just

HUEY& JONES, MERCHANT TAILORS,

GOODS,:

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMENS' All of which they will sell on accommodating April 19, 1838.—16-tf

J. CHRISTOPHER,

NOTICE.

Where I shull continue the business. My stock

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD, counts-and therefore hopes that those indebted

prising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cas-